THE LATE BATTLES IN LOUISIANA.

It will be remembered by our readers that the writer of the earliest circumstantial account which we reproduced of the battle of the 8th instant in Louisiana attributed its unfortunate result entirely to the military conduct of the expedition. In the absence of all official reports it would of course be premature to indulge in any criticism on this point any further than to say that the attenuated line in which our troops were marching through an enemy's country would seem to call for explanation from the commander directing their movements. The line, as we understand from the accounts that have reached us, was more than thirty miles long when its advanced column encountered the enemy on the 8th instant. The cavalry in front were about four miles ahead of the Thirteenth Corps, which was followed by the Ninetcenth Corps at an interval of some twelve miles, and behind this came the Sixteenth Corps at a distance of some twenty miles. Between the several corps were of the enemy. The different divisions of the army engaged in the expedition were not within supporting distance of each other, and it was not until our troops had been consolidated by the pressure of the enemy that they were able to make a stand. The effectual resistance they then made against an enemy flushed with victory would seem to prove that the antecedent reverse was caused by imprudent generalship and not by bad fighting.

SOLDIERS' SUFFRAGE.

The bill regulating the elective franchise of the soldiers of the State of New York, now serving in · the armies or navies of the United States, having passed both Houses of the Legislature, has rcceived the approval of Governor SEYMOUR, and is now a law. By this bill it is provided that the electors of the State of New York who shall be absent in the army or navy at the time of election may forward their ballots, countersigned by their respective officers, to the districts in which they claim to reside, where the votes will be deposited in the ballot-box, subject to the challenge of citizens in the usual way. The bill seems to provide proper checks against fraud, and betrays a creditable desire on the part of men belonging to all parties to guard the purity of the ballot-box, and at the same time to extend to the electors of the State of New York absent in the service of their country the same privilege to which they would be entitled at home. It is to be hoped that all the States by whose laws the right of suffrage shall be conferred on their citizens serving in the army or navy will be equally prudent in protecting this right from the abuses to which it is subject without the proper guards.

GEN. GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

A writer for the New York Daily Times, in elaborately reviewing the military situation in Virginia, expresses the highest confidence in the success of the campaign upon which Gen. Grant is about to enter in Virginia, and gives the following reasons for this confidence:

"What are the grounds of this confidence? They are, prove his claim of first class generalship, but that his position as General-in-Chief will give him untrammelled liberty and unity of command, will enable him to use all the resources of the nation, and will afford him the means of general combinations over the whole theatre of war These are advantages that no other commander of the Army of the Potomac ever enjoyed, and they are immense. The next ground of confidence rests in the magnificent army which Gen. Grant is massing in Virginia. Its mere numerical proportions are spoken of as something porten tous. But not only is the Army of the Potomac strong in its numbers-it is strong in its organization, its command ers, its discipline, its morale. The sweeping changes made by Grant in the interior constitution of the Army of the Potomac-however much they may have shocked some sensibilities-have all been to the improvement of the army; and no one who knows the spirit and quality of that army can fail to appreciate the delight and confidence Grant has in it. The next ground of confidence is that the strength of the army Grant has under his command and his unfettered freedom of action will enable him to venture on a plan of campaign entirely different from any of the several campaigns that have had Richmond for their ob

THE SCATTERATION POLICY.

The recent defeats and reverses encountered by our armies in Olustee, at Florida; at Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi river; at Sabine Cross Roads, in Louisiana, and at Plymouth, in North Carolina are all the legitimate fruits of that "scatteration policy" to which the military administration, under whatever changes, so persistently adheres Expeditions into Texas, Florida, or Western Louisiana, are all out of place and premature in the present condition of the insurgent armies. whether the motive of those expeditions be military or civil. For, so long as the main bodies of the insurgent armies in Virginia and the Southwest remain unbroken and undefeated, it is obvious that our hold on territory reclaimed, either for civil or military purposes, must be exceedingly precarious. The vast military force of the nation is frittered away in a purposeless and desultory warfare.

And what military or civil advantage has accrued to the country for the last two years from the occupation of a post like Plymouth in North Carolina? In the beginning of the war, when the insurgent authorities proposed to themselves the task of defending the whole Atlantic and Southern coast from invasion, the dispatch of expeditions to effect a landing and lodgment on these coasts had a purpose and object which made them valuable, because they distracted the attention and divided the forces of the enemy. But when the enemy gave over the attempt, from its demonstrated failure, and adopted the wiser policy of military ecocentration, there was an end of the consideration to which these scattered expeditions owed their origin and justification. And if the enemy should now, at this late day, succeed in breaking them all up, he may accomplish for us, though at a most deplorable cost, a benefit which we should have forever failed to secure from the wisdom of our own military conduct.

SAD CATASTROPHE AT A FUNERAL —At Port Alle-ghany, Pennsylvania, a few days ago, a funeral procession was passing over a bridge to bury a child of Mr. George Moore, when the bridge gave way, and, precipitating the mourners into the water, another child belonging to Mr. Moore was drawned, along with three of his brother's children, and one or two other lives were lost.

A LEGALIZED FORM OF REPUDIATION.

We are sure that every lover of justice will carn with profound regret that it is proposed by the Legislature of New York to pay the interest on the bonds of that State, whether held abroad or at home, in the depreciated legal-tender currency authorized by Congress.

The Comptroller of the State, Mr. Robinson, has steadily resisted this scheme, and has demanded that the good faith of the State be kept. It is greatly to be deplored that he found so few in the Senate or Assembly to listen to him, and that such a short-sighted or reckless policy should prevail in the management of the finances of the nost potential and wealthy State of the Union.

The New York Times, giving expression to the general sentiment of the thoughtful people of the State in deprecation of this unfortunate decision, thus signalizes the disastrous lustre which such an act is calculated to shed on the credit of our national securities in Europe:

"Europeans kn w that the States of this Union are They know that it is the same public which sends mem-bers to Congress as to the State Legislatures; and they some twenty miles. Between the several corps were long trains of army wagons, filling the roads and obstructing the way when the advance of this extended line was pushed back by the superior force tended line was pushed back by the superior force be thought advisable to resort to it on behalf of the nation. The immediate result of this proceeding will be loss of re-putation; but there is also another punishment, which, though not immediate, is still sure and effective. The next time the State of New York has to borrow money she will find it either impossible to get it, or will only get it on terms sufficiently high to cover all possible lesses arising out of the dishenesty of her Legislature. It is hard to say which of these results would be most painful to those who retain some spark of regard for the fair fame of the community to which we belong. Whenever a tra-velling American comes across a foreign annuitant, whose income has been reduced one half by receiving his interest from this State in greenbacks, he will find it rather difficult to convince him that we are not a nation of rogues, by citing the act of Congress, and the judicial decisions thereupon, making greenbacks a legal tender."

FINANCIAL FLUCTUATIONS.

The Boston Daily Advertiser alludes to the fact that the recent fluctuations in the credit of our currency, as measured by the standard of the price of gold in that currency, moved between limits greater than have been hitherto realized in the financial history of this country. It is common to ascribe such a result as this to the operations of speculators. But to say that it is the speculators who are thus bandying the credit of the nation in their exciting game is, our contemporary thinks, to take a very partial and inadequate view of the financial situation. To this effect it says:

"In such extraordinary phenomena we do not see the resuits of speculation merely or chiefly, if by speculation we understand, as is generally understood, combined efforts to raise or depress the quotations to facilitate gambling bargains. The movements appear to us to be of a far more genuine sort. They are the natural indications of a state of feverish excitement, not to say panic, occasioned by a profound uncertainty as to the immediate future, and an prehension that it may bring forth unfavorable changes. We have these sudden jumps in the quotations of gold be-cause men are asking themselves whether it may not go still higher than now, and because there is the seramble which such a prospect must necessarily occasion; we have the sudden falls because these movements, made in appre nension of a rise, overshoot themselves and are fol by the reaction; and we have, taking one week with an ther, a tolerably steady gain on the average, because no thing shows itself as yet to diminish the doubt as to what s to come, but, on the other hand, much to increase it.

"We come back then to the point which it has so often been necessary for us to urge. It is for Congress, and for Congress alone, to apply a cure to such frightful disorders is those which now rack the finances of the country. It does not answer to look forward to a victory, and hope that that will bring us a happy relief, like the relaxation of prices after the fail of Vicksburg last year. The evil has been left too long, and is too deeply seated, to be effectually wrought upon by any such palliative. The greatest vic-tory which can be pointed out on the map, by the most confident strategist sitting in his library or office, would first of all, the reinforcement which the Army of the Po-tomac will receive in the leadership of Grant himself. It is not merely that his great series of Western victories actively at work; would leave us still deficient in revenue currency. It is to these causes that Congress must apply itself, while it is yet time, and with all the more earnest ess, since it has so long and so madly neglected its duty 'If the Government is prepared to supply the whol circulation of the country, the State banks can do no less than give way cheerfully. But such a measure is quite less the State banks contribute their modest share of an ver-issue of currency; doubtless speculation adds some thing to the vagaries of the gold market; but, in either case, to select that share alone at this crisis as the subject legislation, is like saying which one of half a dozer wounds, all mortal, is the cause of a man's death. In sufficient taxition is one of our chief and most urgent evils, and the one of which the cure lies nearest at hand Let Congress apply itself vigorously to this. Let it tax h-avily and coursecously, trusting something to the good sense of the country, which calls out daily for such action; let it assure the country that present resources are to ann ply the means of warfare, and the promises of the future to be dealt in more sparingly, and gold will soon recover its steadiness at a more healthy point. Simultaneously with this let a fixed limit be set to the circulation of the country, not only to the demand issues, but to those of a character, which under a thin disguise add to the currency. Let Congress at least determine upon some de finite plan, which shall not only limit the kind but the mount of currency in circulation. With such action the esent dangerous tendency of affairs may be checked, and hey may be gradually restored to a sound condition. But must not be much longer neglected. If the duty is deslined by the national representatives, or is now long de-syed, no man can fix a limit to the evils which threaten to

istress and overwhelm this nation THE SHAKESPEARE STATUE.

The ceremonies connected with the laying of the founlation of the Shakespeare statue, at the Central Park, took place at the appointed hour on Saturday, 23d instant. A large number of actors and representatives of various professions were present. Mr. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the Park, commenced the exercises by reading in "authorization" from the commissioners to James H. Hackett, Wm. Wheatley, Edwin Boots, and Hon. Charles P. Daly, applicants on behalf of the actors and theatrical panagers of New York, to place a monumental statue in honor of the memory of Shakespeare in the Park. Judge Daly was then introduced, and made a brief but impressive address; after which Mr. Hackett went through the formality of laying the corner-stone. Dodsworth's Band. which had fortunately been secured for the occasion, performed a most appropriate piece-the grand wedding march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer's Night Dream." Mr. Wheatley made a short address, and read a spirited poem of his own composition. The band then played national airs; after which Mayor Gunther, on behalf of the city, accepted the offer of the statue as an ornament of the Park, and trusted that the citizens of New York would fully appreciate the motives of those who had mangurated the movement. Thus ended the interesting ceremonies in commemoration of the three-hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth.

The day was delightful, and every thing passed off pleasantly. The committee hope to raise a sufficient sum from theatrical benefits and other sources to go on with the work at once .- N. Y. Jour. Com.

FROM MEXICO Advices from Matamoras of the 7th April, via New Orleans, state that the Mexican Gen. Uraga was at Sayula, at the head of twelve thousand men, menacing Guadala-jara. Gen Porfirio Diaz was in Tehuacan de las Gransdas, at the head of five thousand men. He had routed a French force of six hundred men at Jusjuanan; only eighty escaped of this body. Gen Gonzales Ortega was menacing the forces of Mejis, who had withdrawn from Matehuala, and retired on Sau Luis. Gen. Ortega's force con-sisted of two thousand five hundred men. It was reported that Vidsuri had fl-d from Monterey, leaving eighteen pieces of artillery, and dispersing his followers. He had taken the road to Eagle Pass. President Juarez occupied Mon-terey on the 31 instant, where he was received with great demonstrations of joy. The French fleet, which was sounding the bar of the Rio Grande, had withdrawn, prehably on receiving the news from Monterey.—Com. Advertiser.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, (being the sixth day of the sitting of the Louisiana Convention,) it was wholly occupied by the consideration and adoption, with slight alterations, of the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

On Wednesday, the 13th, Mr. Terry, after reading the

ordinance of secession, moved-"That, representing the people of the State of Lou isiana, we hereby declare her adherence and the adherence of the people of Louisians to the Constitution of the United States, and that we will, by all our efforts, sustain the people and the Government in all its efforts to end the present unjust and most wicked rebellion."

The motion being seconded, Mr. Henderson moved lay it on the table, which was carried-42 to 21. Mr. Montamat offered a resolution that the constitution

adopted by the Convention should be ratified by the people. This was also laid on the table-42 to 38. Mr Abell then moved a series of resolutions, denying

the right of Gen. Banks to tax the State, and resolving that a correspondence should be opened with him and the General Government on the subject. This was laid on the

Jugde Howell's resolutions, being then in order, were taken up seriatim. They provide for the appointment of thirteen different committees, and assign to each specific duties. The first three propositions are as follows:

1. That a committee of - members be appointed by the President of this Convention, to whom shall red the subject of the immediate and permanent abolition of slavery in the State of Louisiana, with instructions to report as early as practicable an ordinance or provisions in relation thereto, to be incorporated in the Constitution of

2. That a committee of —— members be appointed by the President, with instructions to recommend a preamble to the Constitution of this State, and report as soon as

3 That a committee of - members be appointed the President, to whom shall be referred the subject of the distribution of the powers of the Government of the State of Louisiana, as set forth in the first title of the Constitu tion of the State, adopted in 1852, with instructions to recommend changes, alterations, and amendments, if any they may deem proper and expedient, and report thereon as soon as possible

After debate upon compensation to slaveholders, and also on postponing all action thereon for the present, the first section was adopted, and the number of the committee fixed at eleven. The sections were then completed by fixing the number of committees referred to at seven each for Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8; five for Nos. 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13; and eleven for section No. 10.

Debate was then had upon requiring members to bring roof of citizenship, and a resolution that they be so required was adopted-49 to 27:

On Friday (the 15th) a motion fixing the pay of members at ten dollars 'per day, and appointing a committee to fix the salaries of officers was carried, and a subsequent motion appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to pay said salaries and mileage was, on a tie vote, decided in the negative by the chairman, and a motion to reconsider the question of salaries was tabled-41 to 35.

The Standing Committees on Emancipation, Preamble, Distribution of Powers, Legislative Department, Executive Department, Judiciary Department, Impeachment, General Provisions, Internal Improvements, Public Education, Mode of Povising the Constitution, Schedule rdinance, Enrollment, Finance, Expenses, and Printing were announced.

A resolution to inform the Governor that the Convention had organized, and another fixing the quorum at twothirds, were then carried, after which the Convention ad-

On Saturday, the 16th, Mr. Purcell moved that article 96 of the constitution of the State of Louisiana be so altered and amended as to read thus:

"All civil officers for the State at large shall be voters of and reside in the State, and all district or parish officers shall be voters in and reside within their districts ishes, and keep their offices in such places therein

This resolution was laid on the table.

A resolution requesting the opinion of the State Attorney General as to the legal powers of the Convention was also laid on the table. Mr. Purcell moved that the following be an article in

the constitution of Lousiana: "No profession, occupation, business, or calling requir-

ing a license from any authorities within this State shall be exercised or carried on by any other than citizens of the United States, or those having made a legal declaration of becoming citizens."

This proposition was declared out of order, and motions calling for proofs of naturalization were laid on the Committees on Federal Rules and Salaries of Employes were appointed by the chairman, after which it was resolved that all orders and resolutions should lie over one day, unless referred to some committee.

The committee on the distribution of powers submitted

the following report: "After mature deliberation your committee come t the unsnimous conclusion that the constitution of 1852 ought not to be changed in any respect in the title which treats upon the subject of distribution of powers, and submit the same to the consideration of the Convention.

The report was referred back to the committee to in corporate that part of the constitution of 1852 to which it referred, after which the Convention adjourned to Wednesday, April 20. at 5 o'clock P. M.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday even-

" By the arrival of the Evening Star from New Orlean we have some additional particulars from the Red river expedition. After defeating the enemy in the second engagement, fought near Pleasant Hill, on the 9th instant, Gen. Banks decided to return at once to Grand Ecore on the Red river. His army was too much crippled to follow the enemy, and the need of rations and water necessitated a return. Accordingly, as soon as darkness came on preparations were made for the retrograde march, and early the next morning (the 10th) our forces took up their line of march, leaving our dead upon the field, for Grand Ecore, thirty-five miles distant. They reached the place without molestation and went into camp. The army will probably remain at that point for some time reorganizing and re ceiving reinforcements before recommencing the march against Ehreveport, the point of the present rebel State

RELATIVE VALUE OF UNITED STATES STOCKS A correspondent supplies the Boston Daily Advertiser with the following figures to show the relative value o different classes of United States stocks. The estimate is based upon Price's Tables, the duration of the fivetwenties being set at ten years from the dates of issue. Gold being at par, the several stocks will pay the holder

as follows: 10-40's, 5 per cent. if bo't at par and accumulated interest. 111.71 If the average premium on gold is 40 per cent. for the whole time, the stocks will pay the holder as follows: 10-40's, 7 per cent. if bo't at par and accumulated interest.

.. 123 The difference in value increasing and decreasing with the value of gold.

INTERESTING CITY REPORT.

We have perused with much interest a report made last month to the Corporation of Washington by RANDOLPH COYLE, Esq , Water Registrar, and just issued in a neatly printed pamphlet, exhibiting the present condition of the water dist ibution of the Potomac Aqueduct and the operations of the Water Department to the 31st of December last. While exceedingly full in all the details on the sub ect of distribution-the size and length of the water mains, the streets in which laid, the size of pipe, extent and locality of private supply, the basis of taxation, the number and locality of fire plugs, the length of the streets and avenues of the city—the report embraces a variety of information, which will be as new as it will be interesting to most of our citizens. The report is both honorable to the enlightened and scientific Registrar and creditable to the Corporation. We shall endeavor hereafter to find room for some of its more curious statistical tables.

CONGRESSIONAL.

VOTES ON THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUF-FRAGE IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864. Mr. BEAMAN, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill pro-viding a Territorial Government for "Montana," made a report recommending a concurrence in the Senate's amendment, by which the word "white" was stricken out as a qualification for voters, and in lieu of the said word were substituted the words, "every male citizen of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such." The following is a copy of the re-port of the conference committee, presented to the House by Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan: The committee of conference appointed to consider the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. No. 15, eatilled "An act to provide a thmporary government for the Territory of Montana," having met, after a full and free conference, have agreed to provide a their respective. erence, have agreed to report to their respective Houses and

recommend as follows:
That the House recede from their disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same.
That the Senate recede from their second amendment. That the House recede from their disagreement to the mendment of the Senate, and agree to the same.

B. F. WADE, J. H. LANE, W. SPRAGUE, Managers on the part of the Senate. F. C. BEAMAN, J. M. ASHLEY,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. BEAMAN said: I shall not make any remarks upon this report at this time, because I believe it is well understood, and that every gentleman has made up his mind in what manner he will vote I therefore demand the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the report be laid upon the

The question was taken, and it was decided in the

negative—yeas 66, nays 66, the Speaker giving his easting vote in the negative—as follows:

vote in the negative—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. James C. 'Allen, Baily, Aug. C. Baldwin, Francis P. Blair, Bliss, Brooks, James S. Brown, Clay, Coffecth, Cox, Cravens, Creaswell, Henry Winter Davis, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, William Johnson, Kalbdieisch, Kernan, Law, Lazear, Long, Mailory, Marcy, McDowell, McKenney, William H. Miller, James R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, Pendleton, Pruyn, Samuel J. Randall, William H. Randall, Robinson, Rogers, James S. Rollins, Schenck, Scott, Smith, Smithers, Stebbins, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Strouss, Etnart, Sweat, Thomas, Webster, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, and Yeaman—66. NAYS—Messrs, Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, John D. Baldwin, Baxter, Bennan, Blaine, B-utwell, Boyd, Broomall, William G. Brown, Ambrose W. Clark, John D. Dawes, Deming, Driggs, Eckley, Farnsworth, Frank, Gooch, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkins, Asahel W. Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Jenckes, Julian, 'Kasson, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Urlando Kellogg, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Morriil, Daniel Morris, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Charles O'Neill, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Alexander II. Rice, John H. Rice, Edward H. Rollins, Shannon, Sloan, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Elihu B. Washburne, William B. Washburne, William B. Washburn, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge—60.

[During the vote Mr. HOLMAN stated that his colleague, Mr. EDGERTON, was detained from the House by illness Mr. EDEN made the same statement in reference to Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois Mr. W. J. ALLEN stated that if be had been within the bar when his name was called he

would have voted in the affirmative]

Mr. HOLMAN. It is in order now to move that the House adhere to its original, bill, with a view to raising the question whether there shall be an appointment of

further committee of free conference.

Mr. ASHLEY. I would suggest to the gentleman from Indiana that we first take a vote upon the question of agreeing or not agreeing to this report; and then, if the House reject it, we can attend to that matter. Mr. HOLMAN. But the motion to adhere covers the

whole ground. The SPEAKER. The report of a conference is of so high a privilege that the motion to agree to it overriles every thing else, and, as it brings the two Houses to an agreement, it takes precedence over every thing else. The

motion to adhere may be received, and after the motion to more is voted down that motion may be put.

Mr. HOLMAN. I will enter my motion.

The question was put upon agreeing to the report of the committee, and it was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, John D Saldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Boyd, Ambrose W. Clark Cole Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Boyd, Ambrose W. Clark Cole, Dawes, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, John H. Hubbard, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Orlando Kellogg, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, Morrill, Daniel Morris, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Charles O'Neill, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edward H. Rollins, Shannon, Stoan, Stevens, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, William Washburn, Williams, Windom, and Woodbridge—54.

NAYS—Messrs, James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Baily, Augustus Charles, Charles, Bulley, Bullis, Broaks, James S. Brown, Chanler,

NAYS—Messrs, James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Baily, Augustus C. Ballwin, Francis P. Blair, Bliss, Brooks, James S. Brown, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Creswell, Henry Winter Davis, Dawson, Deming, Benjson, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Benjamin G. Harris, Herrick, Holman, Asahel W. Hubbard, Hutchins, William Johnson, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Francis W. Kellogg, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, William H. Miller, James R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, Orth, Pendleton, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Radford, S. J. Randall, William H. Randall, Robinson, Rogers, Jas. S. Rollins, Ross, Schenck, Scott, Smith, Smithers, Stebbins, John B. Steele, Wing, Steele, Stronse, Stuart, Sweat, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Voorbees, Ellin B. Washburne, Webster, Whatey, Wheeler, Clinton A. White, Joseph W. White, Wilson, Winfield, Fernando Wood, and Yeanan—85,

Mr. HOLMAN. I now call up my motion. I would nquire of the Chair what will be the effect of the House adopting a motion to adhere? The point which I wish to get at is whether, after the adoption of a motion to adhere, the House itself, without the request of the Senate, could

appoint a committee of free conference.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman will turn to the Journals of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses, and also to the Manual, he will find that committees of conference sometimes take place after one House has

Mr. BEAMAN. I move that the House insist, and ask another committee of conference. Mr. WEBSTER I desire, if the motion can be amended. o move to amend by instructing the committee as follows: "And that said committee be instructed to agree to no re-

port that authorizes any other than free whi e male citizens, and those who have declared their intention to become such The SPEAKER. That motion can be made as an dependent motion after the motion is agreed to to appoint a committee, or it can be offered as an amendment now. Mr. BEAMAN. I demand the previous question.

Mr. COX. One word about this question.

Mr. HOLMAN. I wish to make an inquiry.
Mr. BEAMAN. I think I must insist upon the previous

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the questions bending before the House. The gentleman from Indiana Mr. Holman) moves that the House adhere to its disagreement; the gentlemen from Michigan (Mr. BEAMAN) over that the House ineist and ask a committee of conference, which takes precedence of the motion to adhere ng that motion the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WEB-STER) moves instructions to the committee of conference, will be the first question taken if the previous question is seconded.

The previous question was seconded—ayes 55, noes 52.

Mr. MORRILL. I rise to a question of order. If this amendment shall be adopted, will it not permit a mulatto who declares his intention to become a "free white citi-[Laughter]

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not regard that as a question of order.

The main question was then ordered, being first upon the instructions proposed by Mr. WEBSTER; which was

lecided in the affirmative, as follows: decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messre, Jamas C. Allen, William J. Allen, Baily, Augustus C. Baldwin, Francis P. Blair, Bliss, Brooks, James S. Brown, William G. Brown, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Creswell, Henry Winter Davis, Bawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Garson, Grier, Hall, Harding, Beujamin G. Harris, Horrick, Holman, Hutchins, William Johnson, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, William H. Miller, James R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odel, Pendleton, Radford, Samuel J. Randall, William H. Randall, Robinson, Rogers, James S. Rolfins, Ross, reout, Smith, Smithers, Stebbins, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Stronse, Stuart, Sweat, Thomas, Tracy, Voorhees, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Clinton A. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, and Yeaman—76.

NAXs—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, John D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyd, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Dawes, Denling, Driggs, Dumont, Fernsworth,

Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyd, Broomall, Ambrose W, Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Dawes, Deming, Driggs, Dumont, Fernaworth, Frank, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkies, Asahel W. Hutbard, John H. Hubbard, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Orlando Kellogg, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, Mct. lurg, McIndoe, Sam'l F. Miller, Morrill, Daniel Morris, Leonard Myers, Norton, Charles G'Neill, Orth, Fatterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edw. H. Rollins, Shenck, Shannon, Sloan, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Elihu B. Washburne, Williams B. Washburn, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodjerdow.

so the instructions were agreed to. The question recurred on Mr BEAMAN's motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, and ask a further conference, with the structions voted by the House. motion was agreed to.

The Senate refused a conference under the foregoing nstructions, and the House subsequently agreed to another free conference.

PUBLICATION OF MILITARY REPORTS. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the joint resolution to provide for the printing of official reports of the opera-tions of the armies of the United States was taken up and

It requires that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to transmit, from time to time, to the Superinte of Public Printing, copies of all official reports, and of all telegrams and despatches, not heretofore published by or per of either House of Congress, relating to the move ments, erg-gements, and operations generally of the ar-mies of the United States, which, in his judgment, the public interests may not require to be kept secret, com-mencing with the first day of December, 1860; all such reports, telegrams, and despatches to be arranged in chronological order, with a caption or title prefixed each separate engagement, movement, or operation. The Superintendent of Public Printing is required to print one thousand five hundred and fitty copies of these pape for Congress and five hundred for the War Department. of these papers

SOUTHERN VIEW OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer of April 13th. The new feature likely to give a strange coloring to the which our enemy proposes to employ. They have apparently reconsidered their first plan of using them merely for garrison duty, and we see them, in Virginia and at lantry of our own men, we are disposed to believe that this admixture of large numbers of men of a service race must be fa at to the efficiency of the Northern army. They are avowedly the dernier resort of the exhausted e they are looked down upon by volunteers with disgust by regulars with contempt. They add to the one great weak regulars with contempt. They add to the one great weak point which, in our opinion, explains partly the vast inferiority of the Northern army in fighting capacity to our own—its want of homogenousness. It is little more than a vast rabble, only slightly held together by partial discipline; but, with that exception, more like the hosts of the first crusades than like regular armies of our day. All nationalities are largely and the first crusades than like regular armies of our day. tionalities are largely represented, but pay is the only bond common to all. They have no sentiment between them, like the sleady, ardent patriotism of our own brave men They have no confidence in their officers, for they are not of their class, often not of their race. They have no confidence in their brethren in-arms, for there is no commu

est at its side; no soldier can rely upon help from his comrade, for comrades there are none.

Now, into this strange, motley crowd, the unlucky negro is thrust, with his finery and his servile manners, now crouching before the stern white officer, now playing the tyrant in his brief authority. There is a gulf betwee him and the white fellow-soldier, which no discipline, n law, no military genius can fill altogether. Suppose the were ever so brave, their example will never mapire the and far, and the example is contagious; for in the moment of panic there is no room for reasoning, and the bravest of the British troops have been thus demoralized by the bad conduct of Spanish and Portuguese forces. Thus the colored troops are, beyond all doubt, an element of weakness to the Northern army, and we may be well conten to hear of their increasing numbers. But whatever value may be attached to this arming or blacks as an operation of war, no casuistry can redeem it from the imputation of inhumanity when it extends to Southern slaves, no sophic try can prove it admissible into civilized and honorab warfare. It is cruel for the poor slave, torn from his home, his field, and his tamily; leaving them behind him victims of sure starvation; he cannot endure the fatigue nor bear the burdens of a war which holds out to him no prospect or hope. It is inhuman, for it must necessarily bring with it a warfare full of fearful horrors. It is well known, and we have learnt by bitter experiences, how difficult it is to repress pillage, rapine, cruelty among trained soldiers, used to obedience and fighting from duty. How, then, can it be expected that men with dim perceptions of all higher obligations influenced by lavish promise and devilish pictures of brutish enjoyment, can be led to understand or respect the commonest laws of mercy and humanity? If they are to be mixed with the whites they nay be somewhat controlled, but not long; for they wil only serve to brutalize those by whose side they fight. If they are let loose in armed mass s, horrors will be perpe rated and strocities committed which will make the

nity of country, of national feeling, of common dangers endured and common triumphs obtained between them.

No regiment knows how it may be supported by the near

world stand aghast.

And the world will shudder, and the bitter feeling of scorn with which the Yankee is even now regarded abroad will change into fierce disgust, into unspeakable losthing. which the employment of Indians in former wars had left upon them, and shrink, from the North, from the respon sibility of an act which will impress upon it an inefface able mark, and draw down upon it, in no remote day, per-baps, one of those terrible retributions which ever follow national crime. The philosopher will turn with contemp rom the fallacy that slavery can thus be abolished, as i in the history of human error it had ever been repressed or extinguished by violent agencies. Even Exeter Hall, dwelling with rant and cant upon its favorite "blot or civilization," will refuse to have it wiped out with such a bloody sponge. The world will turn aside from the cruel, bloody Yankee, and we shall gain, in return, the hearty sympathy and the manly approbation of all the good and the upright, who still love to see honor bright and fair play among natious as well as among men.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Sumner introduced in the Senate on Monday a joint in the United States whose road is operated by steam, and on its road connexions, boats, bridges, and ferries, all freights, property, mails, passenge s, troops, and permanent supplies on their way from any State to any other State, and to receive compensation therefor.

CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate provides for the appointment of a commission to determine upon the claims of aliens arising during the rebellion from damage done by United States civil, military, or naval authorities; provided that no claim shall be entertained where there is a judicial remedy, or unless the United States be liable under treaty and the law of nations. No claim shall be entertained which has been rejected upon appeal in the courts of the United States, or by any inferior court from which the claimant has neglected to take appeal. Claims must come to the Secretary of State through diplomatic functionaries.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY. On account of a military display here to day, (25th.) a which were some colored troops, the curiosity of Congress was so much excited that the House took a recess or recreation for an hour or two. When the hour for meeting arrived there were scarce any members present but the Speaker and Mesers. Washburne, Morrill, Garfield, Fernando Wood, and Long. Business was resumed amid much merriment, but clerks were gone, and the tax bill itself and the Speaker's gavil were locked up. However, things went on with the few present, but the spec-

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

tacle was mortifying.

The latest authentic intelligence from Richmond states that the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening the fordiffications around the city and mounting them with guns of heavy calibre. The opinion prevails there that Lee will fall back on his entrenchments when Grant advances, and that no considerable resistance will be made along the line of the Rapid-Ann.

EXPEDITION ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Navy Department has received a communication. dated April the 22d, from Commander Foxhall Parker commanding the Potomac Flotilla, in relation to the recent expedition up the Rappahannock. He says:

"Having learned from various sources that the rebel

Government had established a terry at Circus Point, a few miles below Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock river and was briskly engaged in collecting boats at the sam point on the river, for the purpose of attacking the block-ading vessels, I proceeded thither with a portion of the flotilia on the 18th instant, where I remained until evening.

"I visited all the ferries from Circus Point to Windmill Point, with the following results: Two ferries were broken up, seven large lighters, (each capable of carrying one hundred men,) three pontoon boats, twenty-two large skiffs and canoes, two hundred white oak beams and knees akins and cances, two hundred white oak beams and knees, large enough for the construction of a ship-of war, &c.; twenty-two large boats, one of which is capable of carrying small arms, and a large amount of bacon and wheat, &c., which were brought off at Bohler's Point, on the south side of Mappahannock Landing. Our men were opposed by a force of rebel cavalry, said to be five hundred, which was kept at bay by the fire of the Eureka.

"In Parrot's Creek eight seamen chased six rebel cay.

ternoon of the 21st, and were soundly thrashed. Commodore Parker says he has it from reliable author rity that the rebels have placed torpedoes in the Rappa hannock and in all the branches of the Chesapeake.

A NEW INVENTION.-Shirt collars of linen, cotton. paper, and steel are common, but to this catalogue are now to be added shirt collars from vulcanized India rub ber, just patented in England, and which we have n doubt Will soon be found at our India rubber establish ments. The inventor states that suitable patterns may be painted or printed on the collars, either before or after they are cut from the sheet, and they may be made white, or colored, or embossed. Cuffs and wristbands may be

CONGRESSIONAL.

summer's campaign is the large force of armed blacks PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Extracts from Our Daily Reports

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. other points of attack, place them in the van, or send them, well mounted, on foraging expeditions, in order thus to season and harden them for war. Whilst it cannot be expected that they will ever fight with the bravery or gal- striking out the word "white," so as to confer the right of

lantry of our own men, we are displayed they will be, as soldiers, but little inferior to the riffraff of Germany and Ireland, which enters so largely into the composition of the Northern army. The history of war teaches us that the most indifferent material may be made useful by careful association, and it is a maxim of composition as calculated to describe the people of the North. We had now in our army one hundred thousand brave black men, fighting as earnestly for the suppression of the rebellion as any of the men sent from Illinois, and yet the Senator wants a discrimination made against this class in a bill to define the qualification of voters in Montans. He (Mr. Wilkinson) was opmon experience that those who would not ngnt above and by thems-lves will stand their ground well if properly supported and surrounded by large numbers. It is never wise to despise an enemy, least of all when he is as yet wise to despise an enemy, least of all when he is as yet wise to despise an enemy, least of all when he is as yet wise to despise an enemy, least of all when he is as yet wise to despise an enemy, least of all when he is as yet will be considered in the councils of the nation, and were now to be valid in the councils of the Republican numbers. We are conciliated by some of the Republican members. We are fighting against the very element which has so long exer-cised an evil power and influence in this country. He did not know whether negroes would vote in Montana or not. His amendment to the House bill, as adopted by the Senate, did not specify who should vote in Montana As to the point that Congress should no longer legislate in the interests of slavery, the sooner the Scuate meets the issue

Mr. HENDRICKS said, that while in some of the Eastern States negroes were allowed suffrage, in the Northwest the sentiment had been clearly expressed that they should not be allowed to vote. When the negro was allowed to vote in Montana he should be allowed to vote in all the

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had no objection to acquiesoing in the request of the House for a further committee of conference on the bill, but he was opposed to the pending motion of Mr. WILKINSON to adhere to his amendment giving the right of suffrage in the Territory without regard to color. He referred to the fact that the bill had first been reported by a member of the House devotedly attached to freedom, and passed in that body without any such provision, and was then reported from the committee here, (at the head of which was Mr. WADE,) in the same form in which it passed the House; and at the moment it was about to be passed the Senator from Minnesota introduced his amendment. He thought the gentleman had thus raised an issue unnecessarily, which, if persisted in, will raise a contest that will come into the ensuing campaign and do much mischief. When it had been stated that there were no person or persons of African descent in the Territory, the Senator from Minnesota had mentioned there was one who was worth fifty thousand dollars. It happened that one person of African descent had gone there early and discovered a gold mine, and that person happened to be in the gallery when the Senator mention the fact; so that there was not one colored person in the Indian descent there, and it is a question if they would not, under the amendment, be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. Designing politicians could use such persons for voters to carry out their corrupt ends—using thus, not only Indians who had adopted civilized life, but the wild Indians of the blanket This had once occurred in Wisconsin, and why not in Montano? By the use of plenty of tobacco and whiskey this had been done, stripping the wild Indian of his blanket and putting the coat and pantaloons or him for the moment.

Mr D. said he deprecated the making at this time of such an issue as was presented in the amendment. It was a mere abstraction, and it was abstraction which had excited the religious world and created bloody wars. An abstraction of Mr. Calhoun had brought on our great troubles. He pointed also to the fact that the Constitu-tions of Obio, Indiana, Illinois, and other Western Free States, or obibited negro suffragerand the people of some of them had, by overwhelming majorities, decided to make no alteration on that subject. Twice in New York, where negroes had suffrage on a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars, propositions had been submitted to the people to remove the restriction altogether, but it was rejected by large in jorities. He could well under-stand how it was in the New England States, where there were a few colored persons, who, from their association with the well educated people there, were fit subjects for the right of suffrage. The State of West Virginia, whose Constitution has just been adopted, restricts the right of voting to white citizens, and in Wisconsin the people have twice voted against it, and yet that State is not behind any in its anti-slavery ideas. The question was whether we shall now raise the issue amongst us He believed in waiting till each State shall have passed upon this question for itself. The time may come when these States may properly enact laws that persons of African descent, who have shown themselves to be good soldiers, may have the right of suffrage. Of all things the most unwise that we can enter upon is, that Congress, composed mainly of mem-bers who come from States whose Constitutions deny the right of negro suffrage, should ask us to extend that right in the Territories and the District of Columbia,

Mr. D. said we have issues enough in considering whe ther our constitutional Government can be maintained and whether the Union of these States shall be preserved resolution, which is in effect that every railroad company or broken. These issues are large enough, broad enough, and demand all our thoughts, all our time, all our energies no parallel in human history. The whole country, from Maine to the Rio Grande, resounds with the tramp of armed legions. We are pouring out our blood and trea sure like water. We are mortgaging the substance of ages to come after us to win this victory. Our country is bleeding at every pore. Every household wears the drapery of mourning. Grief sits a visiter at every fireside, and fills the unwelcome chair at every family altar. Sir, there are some of us that have been compelled to look into the graves of our own dear children who fell victims to this unboly strife; yet, sir, if we can only succeed in making this such an issue of arms crushing the military power of this conspiracy, the sacrifice of our cherished household treasures will not be in vain. In this struggle we should seek to do nothing but that which gives force to our armies—but that which raises money to support them; and then, when peace shall smile in beauty around us, and there are no more sons to fall, then he would have no objection to the adoption of measures promotive of ne-gro suffrage. In God's name, let us suppress the rebel lon; and, though this may give freedom to the negroes, let us postpone action upon this other issue, which can only serve to distract, divide, and weaken the energies of the loyal people in this great struggle. He would have the Northern people speak but one sentiment, and that would be, crush the rebellion and put down this conspiracy. He would prefer to have a united North than to have England and France join us against the Southern Confederacy. We had elements of discord enough among us now, and our true policy was to allay rather than encourage these elements of strife, especially as we are now on the eve of an exciting Presidential campaign.

Mr. WILKINSON said his proposition to strike out States" seemed to create the impression in the mind of the Scoator that it would read the Government in twain. He thought it a great deal better to let the black soldiers who are now marching through our streets in defence of their country have a vote in Montano than to let traitors vote there. He did not believe this question would dis-tract the public mind, unless the Senator and there who set with him stir it up. Such speeches as the Senator had made to day had that effect a thousand times more. He believed this war had been protracted three years in consequence of the fear of our leaders that they would distract the sentiment of the North It was two years be-fore we dared to ask negroes to fight for us. He would take the stout arms and brave hearts of these black The Senate then rejected the motion to adhere to its

amendment, and agreed to the request for a complettee Two or three private bills were passed, and the Sena's

ESCAPE OF TEACHERS FROM PLYMOUTH.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:
The National Freedmen's Relief Association have re-

eived a letter from Rev. H. E. Rockwell, dated Newbern, (N. C.) April 21, in which he states that our teachers, Mrs. Freeman and daughter, who were engaged at Plymouth, have arrived at Newbern, together with off teachers at Roanoke Island, and will proceed to Morelead City, to await the turn of events. Your publication of these facts will relieve the fears for their safety in the minds of their many friends.
CHARLES C. LEIGH, Chairman N. F. R. A.

New York, April 26, 1864.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26 .- A lesser from Newbern on the 22d, after confirming the capture of Plymouth, has the ollowing:

"It is reported that the enemy have left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington and Newbern. The rebel ram on the Neuseat Kinston has moved towards Newbern. and is expected to make an attack in a day or two. The rebel rams at Plymouth are expected to act in connection with other rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern She carries three small guns and one 64-pounder."

FORT MORROE, APRIL 25 .- The steamer Eleid arrived to day from Newbernon Saturday evening last. The officers report all quiet, and no demonstrations of the enemy in the immediate vicinity of Newbern. Firing was heard in the direction of Washington on Friday. One hundred refugees escaped during the fight at Plymouth and were taken on board the steamer Massasoit, which anded them on Rosnoke Island.